THE GENESEE FARMER.

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PUBLISHED BY LUTHER TUCKER.

TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2 50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

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☞ THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER is made up of selections from this paper, and published on the first of each month, forming, with the Title-page and index, an annual volume of 200 pages, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS a year, *payable always in advance.*—Eleven copies for Five Dollars.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

Agricultural Periodicals in the U. States.

Twenty years since there was but a single periodical in this country devoted to the great interests of agriculture; and though much talent and ability was displayed by the conductor, it barely existed through some two or three of its first years. This paper was the AMERICAN FARMER, published by J. S. Skinner, Esq. at Baltimore. In a country where ten-twelfths of the inhabitants were farmers,—a country that supported some 5 or 600 political papers,—the propriety of a single Agricultural Journal, was by many considered problematical. The experiment succeeded, however, and the utility of the paper was so obvious, and its benefit to the community so great, that it was soon placed on a firm basis. After issuing some 17 or 18 years it was discontinued, or rather issued under a new name. After the American Farmer was established firmly, the PLOUGH BOY was commenced at Albany, by S. Southwick, Esq. and was the means of diffusing much valuable information, and exciting inquiry and emulation among farmers. From some cause the Plough Boy did not receive the encouragement such a work required, and after a publication for a few years was finally discontinued. Another journal, well conducted and rendering the cause of agriculture much service, was established in 1828, at New York, by S. Fleet, Esq. which was discontinued only some two years since in consequence of the losses sustained by the publisher in the great fire of New York in 1836. This journal was the NEW YORK FARMER. We have mentioned these pioneer journals, not only because they were the first, or among the first in time in this country, but because they did much towards convincing agriculturists that the system of cultivating the soil in this country was miserably deficient, that great improvements might be made in the preparation of implements, in the management of manures, and in the general order of a farm; and none were so perfect in the business as not to be capable of being instructed. They convinced many that agriculture was of itself one of the noblest of sciences, that knowledge was essential to its successful pursuits, and that no man was born a farmer any more than a lawyer, physician or divine.

In giving a catalogue of existing agricultural periodicals in this country, we shall, so far as we are able, notice them according to the time they have been published, merely stating that the number we have before us, admonishes us that we must be brief in our estimate of their character and merit where, time has admitted of development in these respects.

The NEW ENGLAND FARMER is the oldest of our existing agricultural publications. It has reached its seventeenth volume; and bids fair we think to run a long career of usefulness. Mr. Fessenden was its former able conductor; on his death it came under the supervision of the talented Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, the Rev. Henry Colman, and the great advantage, he enjoys in virtue of his office, are made subservient to the general diffusion of sound agricultural knowedge through the Farmer, as well as his annual reports. The N. E. Farmer is published in the quarto form, weekly, at $2 50 per annum.

The SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST is the next on our list, the first number of the twelfth volume being now before us. It is published at Charleston, S. C., editor, B. R. Carroll, in monthly numbers of about 50 pages, at $5 00 per annum. It is well conducted, but principally devoted to the culture of southern productions, as cotton, rice, sugar, &c. and affords many interesting examples of the amount and profits of slave labor, compared with that of the free cultivator of the soil.

Our own paper, the GENESEE FARMER, is next. The Weekly Farmer has reached the ninth volume, and the Monthly Farmer the fourth. Both are in the quarto form, the first containing 8 and the last 16 pages each number. Weekly $2 00, Monthly 50 cents per annum. Of its character and merits we shall be excused from speaking, any further than to say, that it is intended for circulation through our *whole country;* that we design it shall at least equal, in practical utility, any similar publication in the United States; and that a most rapidly increasing circulation, convinces us that our exertions are not unappreciated by our farming brethren.

The FARMERS' REGISTER, published at Petersburg, Va. is a monthly periodical of 64 pages at $5 00 per annum; editor, Edmund Ruffin. The Register stands deservedly in the front rank of American agricultural papers. The industry of the editor, his sound practical views, his acquaintance with the principles that govern vegetation, as developed in his valuable Essay on Lime as a manure, and his freedom of all cant and humbug, have united to give the Register a deservedly high character, which we trust it will long sustain. Such periodicals, while they contribute to the knowledge, elevate the profession of the farmer, and do much towards placing him in the commanding position to which the paramount utility of his avocation entitles him. The Register has reached its seventh volume.

The MAINE FARMER is a valuable journal, published at Winthrop in Maine, by Mr. Holmes, weekly, quarto, at $2 00 per annum. It has entered upon its seventh volume. In one respect the Maine Farmer differs from any agricultural paper with which we are acquainted. It has a legal department, devoted to the discussion of such questions as are apt to arise among farmers, and which may be exceedingly useful in preventing expensive lawsuits among neighbors.

The FARMER AND GARDENER of Baltimore, edited by E. P. Roberts, is the worthy successor of the American Farmer, which we have mentioned as the earliest agricultural periodical in the United States. It is weekly, quarto, and furnished at $2 50 per annum. No paper in the country has done more for the silk cause than the Farmer, and few understand the matter in all its bearings than the able editor of that journal. The Farmer has also taken a lively interest in the production of improved cattle and sheep, and in this way has rendered essential aid to the cause of agriculture.

THE YANKEE FARMER, Portland, Maine, weekly, quarto, S. W. Cole, editor, now in its the fifth volume, $2 a year.

The OHIO FARMER, S. Medary, editor, is the name of a quarto, semi-monthly journal, published at Columbus, Ohio, $1 00 per annum. It has, like the preceding, reached the fifth volume. This journal has given many valuable original papers on subjects connected with farming and horticulture, and has evidently exerted a most favorable influence on the agriculture of the vicinity.

The MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE AND BOTANY, is a Boston Monthly publication, edited by C. M. Hovey, of which the object is sufficiently indicated by the title. It is eminently useful to the florist and gardener, and contains engravings occasionally of rare and curious plants. The terms are $3 00 per annum; 40 pages in a number.

The ALBANY CULTIVATOR, conducted by Jesse Buel, has just entered upon its fifth year, under flattering auspices. It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at $1 00 per annum. The well known talent and industry of the editor, and his rare combination of scientific and practical knowledge in matters relating to agricul. ture, have given the Cultivator a high character and standing among agricultural periodicals. Its circulation is extensive.

The FRANKLIN FARMER, published at Frankfort, Ky., by F. D. Pettit, weekly, quarto, at $2 00 per annum, is one of the most spirited and ably conducted journals west of the Allegany mountains. In every thing relating to the improvement of cattle and swine, it is without a rival, and on the general topics of agriculture it has done much to introduce a more scientific and rational system into that state. It is now in its second volume.

The FARMERS' CABINET is published monthly at Philadelphia, by ———, in numbers of 32 pages octavo, at $1 00 per annum. It is an excellent work, has an able corps of contributors, and a good circulation. A part of Pennsylvania furnishes some of the best specimens of farming in the United States; and the diffusion of such works as the Cabinet among an industrious population will have a tendency to greatly increase the number of such examples.

The INDIANA FARMER is published weekly at Indianapolis, at $2 50 per anuum, quarto, by Osborn & Willets; and though not exclusively devoted to agriculture, has exerted a favorable influence on the farming community of that flourishing state.

The TENNESSEE FARMER, Jonesbaro', 16 pages octavo, monthly, at $1 per annum, J. F. Deaderick, editor. This is the first agricultuaal paper issued in Tennessee, and is now in its third volume.

The RURAL REPOSITORY is a monthly reprint of agricultuaal works of standard merit, ("entire, compiled, abridged and original.") It is published at New York, 40 large octavo pages monthly, by S. Fleet, former editor of the New York Farmer. The talents of the edltor, and the ample field before him for selection, gives the promise of an excellent work; and the numbers already before the public, (the second volume is entered upon) show that any reasonable expectations will not be disappointed.

THE SILK CULTURIST, the first and a very valuable publication on that subject,—*was* published at Hartford, (Conn.) for three years—and we believe it is still continued at Weathersfield, though we have not seen it for the last year.

The PRACTICAL FARMER, Mechanicsburg, Pa., a monthly quarto of 8 pages, at $1 a year.

AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE.—This Magazine has entered on its tenth volume, and has been transferred from Baltimore to New York, and is now under the supervision of T. O. Porter, Esq. of the "Spirit of the Times;" monthly octavo, $5 a year.

None of the following publications have completed their first volume and many of them have but just appeared. To express a definite opinion respecting such, would in most cases be a premature act; but some of them come forward under such auspices as to lead to high expectations from their circulation among the agricultural community.

The MIAMA FARMER, quarto, semi-monthly, $1 00 per annum, published by W. Appleton, Xenia, Ohio, No. 2, vol. 1.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, Columbia, Tennessee, large quarto, semi-monthly, $2 00 per annum, David Clayton, publisher. A respectable paper we think, and devoted to agriculture and the kindred sciences. Vol. 1. No. 7.

WESTERN FARMER, Franklin, Tennessee, monthly,

quarto, (4 pages) F. Moore, editor, $1 00 per annum. Vol. 1, No. 7.

The Cumberland Farmer, Gallatin, Tenn., monthly at $1 a year. Vol. 1, No. 6. J. A. Browning & Co. publishers.

Farmers' Monthly Visitor, Concord, New Hampshire, Hon. Isaac Hill, editor, quarto, 16 pages, well got up, and published at 75 cents per annum. This monthly paper we are led to believe is destined to take a high rank among agricultural periodicals; and we think it speaks well for the cause of the farmer, when men who have attained to some of the highest offices in the gift of the people, are willing to devote their talents and the information they must have acquired, to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. Gov. Hill's Monthly Visitor, we predict, will be a welcome guest with thousands of our farmers.

Wisconsin Culturist, Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory, semi-monthly, quarto, $1 00 per annum. W. P. Proudfit, editor.

The National Silk Worm, puarto, (4 pages) Philadelphia, price $1 00. Thomas C. Clark, editor.

Cheshire Farmer, Keene, New Hampshire, quarto, monthly, 50 cents annually, B. Cooke, editor. A good little paper and worthy of patronage.

Michigan Agriculturist, Detroit, H. H. Snelling, editor, quarto, weekly, price $2 00 per annum. It is a valuable paper, and should receive an ample support from the farmers of that young but flourishing state.

The Maine Cultivator, 4 pages quarto, Hallowell, W. A. Drew, editor, $1 a year. It is edited with much ability, and the only drawback with which we hail its appearance, arises from the circumstance that Maine already possesses two excellent agricultural papers, and we fear that there is not room for a third.

The Farmers' Advocate, Jamestown, North Carolina, octavo, 16 pages, semi-monthly, $1 25 per annum. John Sherwood, editor. Mr. Sherwood deserves credit for getting up an agricultural paper in that section of the United States, and the information his work diffuses will not be without its effect on the agriculture of the state.

Boston Cultivator, Boston; vol. 1, No. 15; weekly, folio, $2 00 per annum, Wm. Buckminster, editor. This we doubt not will be a valuable paper, though we are unable to perceive the particular necessity for another agricultural paper in that city, where the ground has been so long and ably occupied by the New England Farmer. The numbers already issued evince agricultural skill, and a proper spirit of enterprise. There is a little leaning, however, to the belligerent, which should, we think, be eschewed, as out of place in such a journal.

The American Silk Grower, octavo, (16 pages) Burlington, N. J., Cheney & Brothers, editors, monthly, $1 00. This is one of the best publications devoted to the silk culture in the United States; embracing a great variety of practical articles, the result of experience in this country. It is got up also in very good style, and must be useful to all who are entering upon the culture of silk.

Journal of the American Silk Society, Baltimore, monthly, 40 pages octavo, $2 00 per annum, J. S. Skinner, editor. This is a work of authority, published under the direction and patronage of the American Silk Society, and well edited, if the three numbers issued may serve as a specimen. There can be no doubt that the silk culture must succeed in this country, but whether societies will advance it more effectually than individual enterprise remains to be seen. Such publications cannot, however, be otherwise than useful, as directing labor into proper channels, and thus preventing mistakes and disappointment in the outset.

We have thus briefly noticed our agricultural periodicals, and if we have omitted any, will endeavor to give them a place another time. The list amounts to 32, and nearly one half of the whole, are still in their first year. There are probably 1,500,000 families in the United States that are devoted to agriculture, and that each of these should take a paper designed to support their interests cannot well be denied. There would seem then to be room for as many, or even more papers such as we have noticed, than are now issued, but that even all these can succeed, is to say the least problematical. It may be doubted whether all the above papers circulate more than 100,000 copies, and of these three-fourths of the whole are issued by some five or six of the journals. A paper devoted to agriculture, to the arts or sciences, or even to literature, occupies very different ground from a political journal; and it by no means follows that, because every county supports one or two of the latter, that the same will be done by the former. To render the first what they should be requires the combined labors and observations of a large circle of individuals; men of scientific resources, and men of practical skill; acquainted with the modes of agricultural or mechanical manipulation, as well as the theories on which their business is based; and their labors and efforts directed to produce a common result. To multiply journals of any kind beyond the means of adequate remuneration, is to lessen the incentives to emulation and excellence; and we cannot but think that if in some cases of newly established journals, the material furnished them, had been poured into some of the already existing channels of communication with the farming community, it would have been well for both. While we cordially welcome every new laborer to the agricultural field, we feel bound to state that in order to make an agricultural journal useful, difficulties and labors of which the uninitiated are incompetent to judge, will in all probability be encountered, before the success, which we trust is in store for them, will be effectually secured.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

In making a selection of a spot for a garden, the soil should be the main thing attended to in the outset; for though there is scarcely any spot that may not, by incurring the necessary expenses, be made productive, it is contrary to the principles of economy to select a cold, wet, hard, and retentive soil, for a garden, when one of a deep loamy nature can be procured without too much inconvenience. If the soil is not by nature suitable, it must be made so, or the attempt to have a good garden will be a failure. If it is too retentive of moisture, it is probable the quantity of clay in the earth is disproportionate, and thorough draining must be resorted to at once. If the soil is still too adhesive, and inclining to become heavy after rains, coarse sand may be put upon it till this tendency is overcome. It will not be enough, where a *good* garden is expected, to have the surface earth only rich and friable; it should be so to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches, or as low as cultivated roots usually penetrate. Where it is intended to occupy a piece of ground permanently for a garden, it will be poor policy in the end, to shrink from a thorough preparation of the earth at first. The difference in a single year in the amount of products, and the ease of working, will, in most cases, amply remunerate the extra labor and expense required in preparing rightly the soil.

When the earth is brought to be of the right kind, or is so naturally, the next thing is manuring. Here many farmers err materially. Manure for the garden should be either compost, or thoroughly rotted; and as free from seeds of all kinds as it can be procured. If of the proper kind in these respects there is little danger of too liberal an application, or of making the ground too rich. Instead, however, of care in making or procuring proper manure, the custom is, when the season for ploughing the garden arrives, to go to the stable or barn yard, and with the unfermented, unrotted manure of these places, to cover the earth as deep as it can be conveniently ploughed. This practice is most disgusting and slovenly, and adds much to the labor required to make a good garden. It is disgusting, because rank unfermented manure is altogether out of place in a garden, and lessens the pleasure one should feel in cultivating such a spot; it is slovenly as no care can keep long manure from showing itself, when beds are made, and seeds planted; and from the seeds of grasses, weeds, &c., thus introduced the labor of keeping the garden clean, (and nothing looks worse than a garden filled with weeds,) will be four-fold to what it would be were proper manure or compost used.

In preparing the earth for the reception of garden seeds, there is no danger of making it too fine. In soils that are coarse, and not properly pulverized, the finer kinds of seeds are with difficulty brought into contact with the earth, and frequently fail of germinating from this cause; and the seedsman is compelled to bear the blame that properly attaches to the imperfect preparation of the soil. There is another decided advantage gained in making earth fine. Its power of absorption is greatly increased, and when we remember that it is from the atmosphere that no small part of the nutrition of vegetables is derived the importance of exposing as large a surface as possible will be at once understood. This power of absorption may be increased indefinitely by pulverizing the earth.

There are few soils in which advantage is not gained by making the surface into beds previous to planting. There is a beauty in regularity and order, even in a farmer's garden, and the cultivation of all plants is much facilitated by method, in putting the seeds in the earth. A large proportion of garden esculents are more easily cultivated in rows, than when sown broad cast, or planted in hills; and in the preparation of the ground reference must be had to the quantity of ground required for each. In most soils seeds planted in beds are less liable to suffer from the heavy rains which frequently in the early part of the spring or summer, fall with such force and duration. But in whatever way seeds are put in the earth, it must be remembered, that unless the ground is kept clean, stirred frequently, and kept rich and fine, no profit from the garden need be expected. With these things kept steadily in view, there is scarcely a possibility of a failure.

MR. COLMAN'S 2d REPORT.

We have received from the talented and respected author, the Rev. H. Colman, his second report, made to the legislature of Massachusetts, in pursuance of his office and duties, as agricultural commissioner of that state. It is a most interesting volume of some 200 pages, alike creditable to the industry and skill of the writer, and honorable to the state that is thus aiding the improvement and rapid development of her resources.

The present report is mostly confined to an agricultural survey of the county of Berkshire, and is the most complete performance of the kind yet exhibited in this country. It embraces—I. A general description of the county. II. Crops. III. Dairy husbandry. IV. Dairy stock. V. Amount of dairy produce. VI. Neat cattle. VII. Swine. VIII. Manures. IX. Farm buildings. X. Shakers' establishments. XI. Experiments and improvements. XII. Farm Reports. XIII. Agricultural statistics. XIV. Agricultural society. XV. Miscellaneous matters. XVI. Desirable agricultural improvements. XVII. Agricultural machinery. XVIII. Conclusion. With an appendix containing several valuable papers, letters, &c., that could not be conveniently embraced in the body of the work. Sheep culture is deferred till the next report, which is nearly ready.

The information and suggestions under these several chapters are of the most valuable kind, and such as we think every farmer in Old Berkshire will be anxious to possess. Indeed we should be glad were a copy in the hands of every farmer through the length and breadth of the states. The details are ample, and on important points sufficiently minute to show the different modes adopted in the cultivation of the several crops, and point out those that promise to be the most advantageous. The report on the dairy husbandry is the best we have known in this country, and conclusively shows from facts, what vast improvements in this branch of domestic economy may be made by skillful breeding of animals and care in the dairy. To illustrate this we may mention the proceeds of some of the dairies in

Berkshire. We select at random. In Stockbridge one dairy of 20 cows gave 5,000 lbs. of cheese, and 700 lbs. of butter, which sold for $590. In Cheshire 23 cows gave 12,000 lbs. of cheese, and 500 lbs. of butter. 30 cows gave 14,000 lbs. of cheese and 500 lbs of butter. The practice of this dairyman is to give to his cows, spring and fall, boiled corn in the ear, perhaps a dozen ears a day to each cow; or a *mess* of rye meal, about two quarts to each cow. On one farm, "in 40 days of the best of the season, 30 cows produced 4,000 pounds of butter;" a yield as a whole which we presume has never been exceeded. On another farm, 18 cows made 11,385 lbs. of cheese and 200 lbs of butter. This was at the rate of 632 lbs of cheese per cow; an extraordinary yield. Cheshire a is small town mostly devoted to the dairy business, and the quality of the products of that region is well known in the New York markets. The quantity of cheese sold from 45 farms was 311,650 lbs.; and of butter, 19,150 lbs. The ave. of the best English selected dairies does not average higher than from 300 to 350 lbs. of cheese per cow; a result exceeded by the average of all the Cheshire dairies.

Our object at present, however, is not to make extracts, but to notice Mr. Colman's work. We shall hereafter draw upon it liberally, confident we cannot be doing a more acceptable service to our readers. The reader who is unacquainted with the littleness of some men, and some too who ought to know better, may be surprised to be informed that there are a few, fortunately for the state a *very few*, men in the Legislature of Massachusetts who are opposed to both the Agricultural and Geological surveys, and declaim piteously against the expenditure of some five or six thousand dollars annually for these truly noble and useful undertakings. It should be remembered that states and nations, rank much according to the encouragement they afford in the prosecution of objects intended to advance the comfort, the civilization, and the social improvement and happiness of mankind. In no way is this desirable result more clearly attainable than by the encouragement of agriculture, the cultivation of the sciences, applicable to the arts, and the general diffusion of that knowledge which alone can lead to the full development of the natural resources of any country, particularly a great agricultural one like our own. We antipate much from the forthcoming and succeeding reports of Mr. Colman, and congratulate the Bay state on the proofs she is furnishing of her agricultural capabilities, as well as manufacturing resources.

MELONS.

Who does not love a good melon? is a question which may be asked without much danger of hearing any response in the negative. Were it otherwise, our friends on Long Island would not drive as flourishing a trade with us as they now do, in sending us the article by boat loads in the autumn. Though we have no objection to a free trade like this, we are still inclined to think that the farmers and gardeners of the west, can, and should, raise their own melons; and in this matter, as in others, relating to agriculture, we go upon the broad ground, that the farmer who purchases from others articles that he can readily produce on his own farm, is not practicing one of the plainest principles of economy, and of course success.

Melons, to arrive at perfection require a sandy soil, with warm and long summers. Our soils can in most cases have the proportion of sand given them we may desire; but to give the plants heat, and bring them to maturity, some forcing process must be adopted. Where hot beds exist there is no difficulty in bringing the plants forward, but in removing them, as is sometimes desirable, great care is necessary or the plants will fail. It would seem therefore to be best that in all cases the plants should be grown where they are to stand. In the former volumes of the Farmer, several methods of forcing melons are recorded, but the one which seems to have been the most successful was the one recommended by David Thomas: (See Genesee Farmer vol. 5, page 146.)

"Melons except when cultivated on the lightest soils should be planted on ridges as follows: Dig trenches one or two feet deep, and fill them level with the surface with fresh manure. Then cover this with a rich sandy soil, so as to form a ridge about one foot high, and rounded on the top. Plant the seed on this, and after they have come up, and become large enough to resist the attack of insects, pull up as many as will leave but one to every two or three feet."

Dr. S. Mosher of Cayuga county, raised a fine crop of melons by covering a heap of three loads of fresh stable manure six or eight inches with inverted sods, and then planting the seeds in excavations made some eighteen inches deep on the sides of the mound, the holes for the seeds being filled with fine rich earth. One plant produced more than 100 pounds of melons; one of the five on it weighing twenty-five pounds. (See Gen. Farmer, vol. 4, page 137.)

Mr. S. Griggs succeeded in raising excellent water melons by planting in this way:

"I dug," says he, "a ditch three feet wide and one foot deep, filled it with green horse stable manure, trod it down, and replaced the earth. The soil was black loam mixed with clay; I added sand to it in each hill. The experiment succeeded well. I had as fine melons as I have ever eaten."

The following is the method recommended by T. S. Pleasants of Virginia:

"Let the lightest spot of ground in the garden be selected, and at suitable distances, say eight feet, dig holes about 30 inches square, and 18 inches deep. In these holes put some well rotted manure, which must be well mixed with the soil until they are nearly full. The soil should be entirely clear of grass or grass roots, and completely pulverized. A sufficient quantity of the same kind of earth should then be thrown on, to raise a hill to a moderate height above the ordinary level of the ground. If these directions are followed, and the subsoil be not of such a tenacious quality as to retain much moisture, a fair crop may be reasonably calculated upon."

The markets at Richmond are supplied with melons produced in this way; but excellent as this plan must be where no forcing is required, we are inclined to think in this latitude the use of fresh manure is to be preferred, as the heat generated in the fermenting process is required to bring the plants forward as rapidly as possible.

The following is an extract of a letter from a member of Congress at Washington, and appeared in the New York Farmer. The soil was alluvial on the Connecticut river:

"Dig the holes for the hills fifteen inches deep, and two feet across. Fill them 4 inches with the cleanings of the garden, and straw or long manure from the barnyard, and pound it down solid. Fill the remainder of the soil with rich soil, covering the top with an inch of fine compost, or sheep manure, mixing in, say a peck of sand with the soil. Again cover the compost with half an inch of soil, in this plant the seed by *sticking* them down, then cover the seeds with an inch of sand. I recommend the sand as a preventive against the mischief of the yellow bug, (2 plants in a hill.) The principle on which the sand prevents injury from the bug, is that the reflection of heat from the sand to the under side of the leaf hardens it early, and renders it disagreeable and unfit for food. The sand should be kept moist until the seeds come up."

Col. W. Abbott of Onondaga county, informs us that he last year raised a quantity of excellent melons, by adopting the following process. He had piled the manure of his yards in the spring for the double purpose of having it undergo a partial decomposition, and for the killing of all seeds that might be contained in it by the heat produced in the fermentation. It was piled in heaps about four feet across the tops, not far from the same in height, and of such length as was most convenient. While the fermentation of these uncovered heaps was active, holes were made in their tops at suitable distances, a few shovel fulls of a sandy loam placed in each excavation, and in this earth the seeds were planted. The plants sprung up immediately, and their growth was astonishly rapid. The only attention they required was an occasional watering, during the extreme hot dry weather of the summer, and a most plentiful crop of melons was the result.

From these experiments, as well as from many others, it appears there can be no difficulty in raising as many melons as we choose; and we may add that the Valparaiso and acorn squashes, or indeed almost any other of the squash or pumpkin family, will be equally advanced by the same treatment. We last year from a single seed of the acorn squash, planted at the base of a mound prepared for cucumbers, raised 13 large squashes that came to maturity, besides several that were arrested by the late frosts; their united weight we neglected to ascertain. We have found by experience, that yard, or straw manure, must have a considerable portion of stable manure mixed with it, (by the way, hog manure is excellent for this or almost any other mode of rearing plants) or the heaps will be apt to dry up, and the plants perish, unless the most constant attention is paid to watering. We advise our farmers to experiments in this matter. Pile your manure in your gardens, and cover it or not as you please; and should your plants fail, which they will hardly do, you will have a supply of excellent decomposed manure for future garden use.

The Silk Business in North Carolina.

We make the following extract from a letter, dated the 15th of April, from Sidney Weller, Esq. of Halifax county, N. Carolina:—"You may have seen my case mentioned in some of your exchange papers, as a successful grower of the Morus multicaulis—or as the first individual who introduced this plant into North Carolina, through seeing it described in the American Farmer. From a single multicaulis tree, purchased at Baltimore for a dollar, about six years since, I have sold more than 10,000 dollars worth, and, according to present prices, the whole product of said tree in North Carolina and adjoining states, is more than 200,000 dollars worth. We have planted, in this neighborhood, the past season more than 100,000 buds, many of which are now up.

"We calculate to make a good tree from every bud, or to lose a quite small per centage. Single buds are planted 4 feet by 1 as a general distance. We set in the buds, inclined a little towards the south or west, pressing the lower end (longer than the piece above the bud) and covering the bud about an inch and a half deep, and rake the surface before the plants appear above ground. When manuring we put the manure deep in the drill so as not to come in contact with the bud. We make trees in one season 8 or 9 feet high. I am about going into the silk business to some extent; and have 60 or 70,000 worms in feeding now. I have a large number of eggs in an ice-house to keep them from hatching too soon, or till plenty of food. I shall have enough foliage I presume from my old and new trees to feed two millions of worms this season."

INTELLIGENCE IS WEALTH.

A subscriber in one of the Southern States, says in a recent letter—"I consider it highly important for every farmer to take at least one periodical that treats of his peculiar occupation; whether for profit or satisfaction. I esteem it one of the greatest enjoyments of life to peruse well written pieces on the mother of all arts, or agriculture; as to myself, agricultural reading (including practice) has advantaged me several thousand dollars in a few years."

Stealing from Gardens.

The writer of "Ephemeral Notices," in the Bellows Falls paper, has the following, under date of Aug. 28, 1838. The *Italics* are ours:

"The best three of my Watermelons were stolen this day noon by some bold villoin, who did not consider that there is as much guilt in stealing a Melon, as in stealing a horse or burning a house. Amount of damage is not the measure of moral guilt. *He who is willing to incur the guilt of a thief for the sake of getting a Melon, might be induced to take a man's life for the sake of a purse.* Grand villany always begins in petty villany. If, therefore, you would prevent the former, be sure to punish the latter."

COMMUNICATIONS.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP---No. 5.

Mr. Tucker—I shall suspend further remarks on the subject of protection of sheep for the present, and proceed to notice other matters connected with sheep husbandry, which I much regret cannot be brought before you until the time for attending to them has past, at least until another year.

This, however, some will suppose, implies a belief on my part that all will follow implicitly what has been, and will be recommended; but I am not so ignorant of human nature as to believe any such thing. I know full well with what tenacity all mankind, especially farmers, hold on to their own modes of doing things; notwithstanding many of these may be quite as ridiculous as that of our great grand fathers, who carried the grist in one end of the bag, and a stone of equal weight in the other. My efforts are intended to benefit the inexperienced, but still, I hope even the veteran wool grower will be able to glean something to his advantage.

Were I asked, what is the great and indipensable requisite, in order to the management of sheep, with a view to success in every particular, and therefore to the greatest profit, I would unhesitatingly reply, *attention!* and were I asked again and again, the answer would be the same, attention—aye, and *personal attention.* In this is comprehended very much; indeed, far more than the great majority of farmers suppose. Attention to small things is of vast importance, and yet in reference to sheep husbandry is almost wholly disregarded. The old adage, "stitch in time, &c."—and another, "for want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost,"&c., should be constantly held up to view, and that too, not at one period of the year more than another, but the whole year round.—We should consider, that a small thing to-day, if neglected, may grow to a great one before to-morrow. These remarks are made, not only on account of their great truth as applying with equal force to every branch of farming, but that when I come to speak of small things as being important to attend to, you need not smile, and say, these are trivial matters—we knew them all before. If so, I ask, do you practice them? If you say, nay, then you are not the perfect shepherd, and my word for it, you do not reap that profit from your sheep which you might.

I have emphasised personal attention. Generally speaking, men manage their concerns best, when their hands are engaged in, and their own eyes are upon them. It is not safe for the merchant to trust altogether to his clerks, nor the master mechanic to his apprentices; neither is it right to trust to hired men to do altogether that, which it is impossible they can feel sufficient interest in order to do well. Another old proverb should not be forgotten—"What you wish well done, if possible, *do it yourself*;" and the next thing to that is, *see* that it is well done. It is perfectly preposterous for any man to even attempt to manage a large flock of sheep successfully, if he sits in his parlor, and gives his orders to his shepherd, and seldom, or ever, looks to their condition himself. I hope none will think me presumptuous, or be offended, if I say, to one and all who adopt this course,—dispose of your sheep at once, for it is capital from which you can reap larger profits by investing in some other way.

The abuses are so numerous in regard to sheep husbandry, aside from those heretofore considered, and consequently reforms so necessary, that I am not a little confused in determining which is most important next to deal with;—but

Tagging of Sheep

is certainly one of the most prominent matters needing reformation.

The great majority of farmers do not tag their sheep at all; at least, do nothing more than merely cut off a few of the *biggest kind* of "ding balls," or lumps of dung. This is performed sometimes at the period of washing, but more frequently neglected until shearing. Those who manage in this way, if they have a surplus of wool beyond family consumption, subject themselves to much censure; for the reason, the manufacturer expects of the wool grower that a portion of the flank wool should be separated from the fleece, which, with the more ordinary wooled sheep, is little better than dog's hair, and therefore, gross deception follows if it is not done. In consequence of the great neglect of this, arises very many of the actual frauds upon the manufacturer, by concealing all this trash, with the dirt adhering to it, inside of the fleece, and then carefully wrapping *sixty-six feet of twine* about it, in order to prevent detection, as well as to increase its weight. [Vide the article on "Preparation of wool for market," in the last vol. of the Farmer.]

But aside from all this, there is an absolute gain to the farmer by tagging his sheep well, if done at the right time; which, in all cases, should be before the foddering season expires; because, if neglected, until after that period, the sheep feeding on young grass, will occasion many to scour; and if so, the flank wool is rendered one complete mass of filth, and of course, is a total loss; if done as I have recommended, it will be taken off comparatively clean, and can be used in many ways for family purposes.

The period I have chosen for tagging of sheep, is from the 1st to the 10th of April. As early as this is very necessary for other reasons than those already assigned. The ewes are, generally, at this time, heavy with lamb; and I remark, they should be carefully, nay, tenderly handled; the man who does otherwise, has not the humanity of a brute. The easiest mode, and that which I have adopted, is, to place the sheep upon a bench, resting on its rump. The bench should not be much more than two feet in height, and a stool should stand beside it on the floor, for the tagger to rest one foot upon; this brings his thigh in such a position as to rest the back of the sheep on it, and throws the animal in a position of about 45 degrees. After this, if the sheep be a male, the first operation is, to cut the wool immediately about his *water works*, because, if not done, the wool being constantly saturated with urine, will cause soreness, and sometimes ulceration. I have lost, in times past, some from this cause. If it be a ewe, the first thing to be done is, to cut the wool growing round the bag, and particularly all that upon it; if this is attended to, the lamb, in its first attempts to suck, has no difficulty in finding its way to the teats. Then cut the wool from the inside of the hind legs, and that below the *fundamental parts;* after this, the legs are held towards the tagger, which enables him to cut all that is necessary from the flanks and the dock. Inasmuch as with the finer grades of sheep the wool is short, great pains is required at this time to cut very close; if this is done, there will be less waste in manufacturing, and no necessity for going over the same parts again at the time of shearing. It is difficult to say how much tag wool, in good faith to the manufacturer and in accordance with strict honesty, should be taken off. In No. 3 of this series, you were informed how much, for several years past, I have cut from the whole flock. By reference to it, however, I perceive an omission was made of the quantity of last year; it was 520 lbs. from 1860, which was an average of 4 1-2 oz. per head; all the filthly locks were of course excluded. As it is impossible for the wool to be perfectly dry at this time, it is my practice to spread it thinly over the floor of the wool loft, and every few days stir it with a fork.

I have had for a series of years the tag wool manufactured, sometimes on shares, and again paying so much per yard for manufacturing. I have readily sold it to my work hands, paid mechanics' bills, and exchanged with merchants for other goods; I have sold some this year as high as $1¼ per yard. Having worn the article, in common, I can testify to its being equal in strength to any purchased from the stores; the great majority of farmers have yet to learn that it is a matter of much economy to keep their tag wool and use it for common purposes.

If all wool growers would adopt the course of cutting more from their sheep than is common, and establish a character of cleanliness and good order for their work, in every respect, I have no doubt their interest would be greatly promoted by it. In several communications published in the last vol. of the Farmer, I made this appear conclusive—that in preparation of wool for market, cleanliness is of paramount importance with a view of obtaining for it an increased price. In fact the time has come when manufacturers are looking rigidly into this business, and those who furnish them the choicest wool are getting best paid for it. If time and space allowed me, I would give you the substance of a conversation bearing on this subject, last fall, between the writer and S N. Dexter, of the Oriskany manufactory, which would fully prove the truth of these remarks as well as all that I have hitherto said on the subject.

Summer management of sheep will be the subject of my next chapter. L. A. M.

Lansing, Tompkins co., April 2, 1839.

APPLES FOR ANIMALS.

I thought, Mr. Tucker, that it was one of the undisputed facts of modern farming, that apples would make hogs thrive, and if necessary convert them into respectable pork; and Mr. Sanford's excellent paper in your last Monthly Farmer, will do much toward convincing those who may have doubted before. What then shall we think of the following statement of Mr. Buckminster, the editor of the new Boston Cultivator, made at an agricultural soiree in that city, held by members of the Bay State legislature. I quote from the New England Farmer:

"Mr. Buckminster went largely into the subject of fruit trees. He expressed his opinion of the value of apples as food for stock: but was of the opinion that they might be over-estimated, and thought it as important to state the failures as the cases of success. He himself had been disappointed. He had turned ten hogs into his orchard in the fall, kept them a month in the orchard; they had apples in plenty, but they lost condition. Mr. B. thought that sour apples should not be given raw."

Mr. Buckminster's experience is so different from that of any other farmer of whom I have heard or read, on the subject of feeding apples, that I am inclined to think the fault must have been in the swine themselves—that they belonged to the old school, and consequently were altogether behind the age. Now in multitudes of cases, I have never known a failure; one in which hogs did not only thrive, but when fed in plenty, grew fat. Very little else is now used for wintering hogs, than apples, in many sections of the country, and some cases of feeding calves and other cattle, that have come to my knowledge, have proved their excellence for these purposes. I heard an excellent dairy woman assert a few days since, that she knew of nothing that improved both the quantity and the quality of the milk of cows more rapidly than sound sweet apples, fed to them at the rate of about a bushel a day. Rotten or unsound food of any kind should never be given to milch cows. On the whole, I think farmers should look well to their orchards; increase them if necessary; procure fruit that will ripen early, and some that will keep late; let a large proportion of those intended for feeding be sweet; and few parts of their farms will be more productive or yield more profit. Such at least is my opinion, and such I know is that of thousands Down East.

A Valuable Recipe.

Messrs. Editors—Please allow the following recipe a place in your paper, by which you may confer a favor upon some of your readers. It has been tested in numerous instances with entire success in curing frosted flesh; it is also useful in burns, cuts, &c.

Take three quarters of a pound of rosin, one ounce of bees' wax, one ounce of mutton tallow, melt and stir them together, pour the mixture into sof water, and work it as shoemaker's wax.—*Poughkeepsie Tel.*

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

GREAT YIELD.

Mr. Tucker—As the time of year is near at hand, for planting *corn*, I propose giving you, for publication, my experience in raising corn, and more particularly my success for the last year. I will first say that I think, in this vicinity, farmers have been in the habit of planting too much ground, or in other words, more than they have well tilled and manured. I had lost my whole crop, or nearly so, for two or three years previous to the last season, except some small patches, and in my garden. I have sometimes planted on ground of clay and muck, that would hold the water so long in the spring that the corn would get backward, and thereby get overtaken with the frost, while a little more than fit to roast. Two years ago I sent to the Rochester Seed Store and got a small quantity of the early Dutton corn. I planted about one-fourth of an acre, which gave me more sound corn than I had on three acres adjoining—same quality of land—but taking the whole together, it was still a losing business. I then resolved to take a different course, first, to plant on a different soil; second, to plant no more than I could make as rich as my garden. My garden is of a gravelly, dry soil, of course rich. In it I had every year planted some corn; sometimes near the first of April, and at other times quite late, but ever have failed to get good corn even in our poorest seasons. Adjoining the garden, the natural soil is the same, and I came to the conclusion that I could take some of it and make it produce as well as my garden. Therefore, last season I planted about an acre with the early Dutton, or Buel corn, and the result was one hundred and twelve bushels of shelled corn to the acre. This is a great yield for this country, and in fact is beyond any thing I have ever before seen. There was more sound corn than I had raised for a number of years before. The season was a favorable one, and aside from that, I attribute my success to three things, viz: manuring high, planting thick, and a prolific kind of seed corn. The tilling was nothing but ordinary. In the fall of 1837, the ground was into timothy and clover, with a light sward, having been stocked about two years. I then ploughed it late in the fall. In the spring following I covered it over with common coarse manure from the barn-yard, which was composed of a large quantity of straw. My stock is principally sheep, and straw was thrown into the yard plentifully during the winter for bedding. In drawing it out, a load was usually dropped in a place, so that after it was spread, it completely covered the ground to quite a thickness. About the middle of May the ground was ploughed very deep, and boys were sent ahead of the plough and raked all the manure into the previous furrow, so that it was completely covered. Some of my neighbors then said that they should rather have that coarse manure off from the ground than on it, for the good of the corn crop, and said it would do no good till the next crop, or until it should become decomposed. I will here remark, that from reason and experience, I must protest against leaving manure in the yard over summer, or even putting it into heaps to decay, as some do to heat and drain off the strength all summer. On the contrary in most cases it is most as cheap to haul it into the field, as to heap it up in the yard. We get the use of it one year sooner, and have all the strength on the land where it should be, instead of being washed into the streams of water. I think for corn and potatoes, that the benefit the first year will more than pay the expense of carting ordinary distance. To return to my subject, I next harrowed and furrowed my ground, or rather marked it very shallow, three feet apart. It was now the 17th of May, having been hindered a number of days by a heavy rain. I put three kernels in a hill, and sixteen to eighteen inches apart. It being rather cold and wet, the corn did not sprout quick as usual, and on examination I found that a small wire worm, that was probably in the manure, had eaten into the chit of the corn, so that only a part of it was coming up. Although now as late as the 4th of June, I commenced planting over by putting in just as much seed as I did the first time, a hill between every two hills, which made them nearly join. As I had only seed enough left, of the kind, to plant over 118 rods of the ground, the rest was planted over to beans. I will here state that the 118 rods was all the ground that was manured, and a cast made on an acre from that ratio. The rest was equally as good corn, but the ground not well stocked. When I hoed the first time, I concluded at the second hoeing to pull out some where it was the thickest, but I left them for some time, and forgot to tell my man to do it; therefore it all stood. I told him to hoe it twice more, but he did not hoe it but once, having for an excuse that the corn got so large he could not, making only two hoeings. The stalks were 8 or 10 feet high, and a complete swamp to appearance.

Now some of my neighbors said it would be all stalks and no corn. On the night of the 2d of September, I think, we had a severe frost which killed the stalks, but the corn was all ripe, the last planted as well as the first; making for the last planted just 13 weeks. It needed no sorting to grind, and handsomer corn I never saw. As to its being all stalks and no corn, the result showed. I am strong of the opinion that great improvements can be made in planting, by distributing the seed more over the ground and by putting in more of it.

I fear I have wearied your patience about a small field of corn, and will close by saying that if any of the above is worth publishing you can do it, if not, throw it under the table. L. C.

Darien, Genesee Co., April 19th, 1839.

Security of Root Crops against Insects.

Mr. Tucker—Having for several years cultivated the turnep successfully myself, I have been led to inquire why there is so great failures of crops of this kind that some are entirely discouraged about raising them. since our soils generally are so well adapted to this purpose, if rightly managed.

The importance of some succulent food for stock during the winter, is sufficiently obvious to every farmer. Experiment fully demonstrates its utility. The chief obstacle to the culture of turneps, is the bug or fly. This may be overcome by choosing a suitable soil, preparing it properly, and taking the necessary care in sowing the seeds; so that the crop may be cultivated with equal success as oats, potatoes, or grass. I would select a loamy soil, of good arable land, well swarded over. If exhausted too much by frequent tillage, manure it. Lay the furrow flat and go over it with a roller.

Harrowing briskly with a light harrow is preferable to a heavy one, as it renders the soil finer, and is less liable to disturb the sward. (If a heavy one is used the teeth should be very short.) The ground being thus prepared, if I sow the common turnep, put the seed in water and stir in plaster, making as much adhere to the seed as possible, taking care to prevent their sticking together by rubbing them in the hands. Sow it broadcast and go over it with a bush. Passing back and forth is preferable to going round lands. Immediately after this process, sow on ashes, 8 or 10 bushels to the acre.

As soon as the plants make their appearance, sow on plaster, 2 or 3 bushels to the acre, and your labor is done until harvest. If noxious weedy ground be selected the seed must be sown in drills, and the plants hoed, and they will soon outgrow and over power the small weeds.

The seed should be sown immediately after ploughing and harrowing, before the land shall dry; a cloudy day is preferred.

From the operation of the ashes and plaster the plants have a vigorous growth; the former having the property of retaining moisture, and the latter of attracting heat. Cultivated in this manner, the luxuriance of their growth is a better protection against the bug, worm, or fly, than strangulating them as recommended by some. Many enclose a small piece and yard cattle thereon to enrich it, when they intend raising merely for family use, but they would be more successful should they keep their cattle off when the ground is wet.

If I wish to sow ruta baga, or Swedish turnep, I prepare the land as above described, and mark it out to sow in drills. I place the seed on a tin box, having a hole in the cover of a suitable size for letting it out, shake it as I pass along. Let a boy follow, strewing plaster where the seed is dropped, then cover it faithfully with fine moist soil, and immediately strew on ashes. It is essential that the plaster be covered with the seed. Common turneps, sown as above described, about the middle of June, generally attain the size of the ruta baga. For table use I would sow about the 10th or 20th of July.

Cucumbers, melons, &c. may be raised successfully in gardens, by placing a sod 3 or 4 inches thick, taken from a good sward, and inverted, and placed so as to be level with the surface. Drop the seed, strew on plaster, and cover it with fresh soil. The striped bug seldom disturbs them when thus planted.

James Perry.

New Lisbon, Otsego co., April 17, 1839.

BEES, &c.

Mr. Tucker—In the year of 1836, I erected a building for the joint purpose of a piggery, steaming or boiling apparatus, farmer's shop, &c. The upper story is used for a corn house, except at the east end, which is occupied by an industrious colony of bees. They work in a box three feet wide, three feet deep, fourteen feet long; divided into three apartments; those apartments are furnished with a number of horizontal shelves and a door at each end, that I can open at leisure, and have a fair view of the workmen, and when so disposed take a share of the sweets of their labor. The way in which the bees are removed from the old stock, is after the following manner; I constructed three boxes (not so large as the common bee hive) in which I put the three first swarms that come out, and set one on each of the above apartments, which has in each 3 one inch auger holes, so that the bees can pass through into the large box. They soon filled the small boxes and then went to work below; and, sir, if I am a judge of industry, I should say that 'they and work never had any falling out.' The centre swarm appeared to rather outdo their neighbors; they increased rapidly and filled up their apartment beyond my expectation. But, Mr. Editor, a singular circumstance has occurred with my bees, which I do not fully understand. Has the bee any knowledge of grandeur, or do they prefer a house that is done off in good style and well painted to one that is not so finished?

I will state the circumstance. As my bees have been a source of profit to me for a number of years, I thought I could afford to build them a suitable dwelling. Accordingly in the spring of 1837, I erected a hovel 4 feet square, posts 6 feet high, enclosed on one side by a door, divided into six rooms with drawers to fit exactly each room, &c. as described in a former vol. of Genesee Farmer, by W. S. The first swarm that came out, had the occupancy of said house, and they appeared to be very well suited with their new habitation. Now for my mystery. Sometime in October last, I went up into the chamber to see how the bees manage affairs, and on opening the door of the centre apartment, there was scarcely a bee to be found; they *had left their well stored habitation* for some cause unknown to me. In my daily inspection I never had noticed any *civil* or *hostile* war, declared against them. All appeared to be on friendly terms with 'neighboring or foreign nations.' I observed however that the bees in the *next building* had to all appearance greatly increased. I watched their movements, and found that they were busily employed in 'removing their deposites' from the old vaults

to the new. Thinks I to myself, my hearties, if this is your plan—if the new house suits your fancy better than the one you left—if you can agree to work and live together on friendly terms—why, I have no objections. Well, sir, they appear to be doing a good business.

After the bees had finished removing their 'deposites,' and were satisfied that they had an ample supply for the winter, I examined their store house, to see if they had been liberal enough to leave any for me, and I found they had left nearly one hundred weight, of the finest honey I ever saw. I think that my bees do much better to give them a good house, and a plenty of room, than they did in the common bee hive. It is certainly less trouble to take care of them. I salt them occasionally, as I do my cattle or sheep. As to the bee-moth, they have never troubled my bees.

Should we some little labor and attention bestow,
For the protection of the sweet honey bee,
Our land with 'milk and honey might flow,'
And we live in the enjoyment of true luxury.

Windsor, Ohio, April 12, 1835. L. N.

Experiment on the Pea Bug.

Mr. Tucker—Having a plenty of room left, I will give you an account of an experiment I tried this spring with the pea bugs. I made a saturated solution of potash, and put into it a number of bugs. At the expiration of from 3 to 5 minutes they ceased their struggling, and appeared dead. I took out some of them and laid them in the sun, and to my surprise soon found them alive and apparently little hurt; others were suffered to remain 15 minutes, and were brought to life in the same manner. This experiment and the one recorded on page 28, vol. 3, of the Monthly Farmer, fully satisfies me that no preparation will be soon found to kill the bugs, which will not at the same time destroy the vitality of the pea. The hard shell in which the animal is encased, seems to prevent the chemical action of any substance upon it, and even had an experiment like the one I tried succeeded, still at the time of sowing peas, a great part of the bugs are enclosed in the peas, where it is clear they would be out of danger. I raise no peas except in the garden, and for these, if I am compelled to use buggy seed, I take the pains to kill them all with a pin or other sharp instrument, inserted into the cavity in which they lodge. W. R. F.

The 300 Fold or Windsor Potatoe.

Mr. Tucker—If you think the following fact worth an insertion in the Farmer, it is at your liberty. Last spring I thought I would try the experiment with the seed from the potatoe ball. Accordingly I planted a few seed, but by some cause or other there did not but one seed come up, which grew very luxuriantly; vines branched out in all directions; being on the south side of a building, the early frosts did not effect it. On the 3d of November, gathered from the product of that one seed, *three hundred potatoes*, 12 or 15 about the size of a hen's egg, and so down to the size of a pea—whole length of vine 180 feet. The color of the potatoe (to me) is something new under the sun, being one half of the potatoe (seed end) *blue* and the other half *white*.

Windsor, Ohio, April 12, 1839. L. N.

Mr. Tucker—I will relate a singular circumstance that took place in my yard of vines last summer. A young man that lived with me, discovered a pumpkin vine growing among our water melon vines, and it seemed to grow faster, or rather to retard the growth of the water melon vines, so the young man, on the fifth day of August, took his pocket knife and cut off the pumpkin vine near the roots, and the vine wilted for one day or two, and then began to revive up again, and continued to grow and branch out, and from that same vine I had thirteen good sized pumpkins, and several more small ones. Sir, my reason for mentioning this, is to know whether other vines will produce, under similar circumstances, by being severed from the roots, I think this vine produced more by being cut off. A. W.

DEATH BY POISON.

Mr. Tucker—I would acquaint you and the public through your valuable paper, if you think proper to publish the same, of a case of poison which proved unusually rapid in its effects. On the evening of the 3d inst., Mr. Lewis Purdy, a shoe-maker of this town, left his work about sunset, and went out and dug a root, which he called spikenard, and returned to the house eating the same, when the inmates of the house challenged it as muskrat root, but which proved to be Scicuta. They apprised him of its poisonous properties, when it appeared he had eaten about two ounces of the same. Not feeling much uneasy about it, he sat down and ate supper, and soon after commenced vomiting, which was soon followed by convulsive fits, which continued until his death, before medical aid could be procured, and in less than two and a half hours from the time he left work.

Believing it proper that the public should be apprised of the poisonous properties of this root, and its rapid effects, I send you the above that you may look it over, and if you think proper, give a sketch of it in your paper. Yours, &c., Joseph Bixby.

Farmersville, April 10th, 1839.

Mr. Tucker—In one of your Nos. I saw an inquiry for the cure for the bite of a Rattlesnake, and feeling an interest in the welfare of the community, and living in a country where they are plenty, I will state to you what I have known. I have known cattle cured by washing the parts with whiskey and spirits of turpentine. I had a son bitten in the heel by a small Rattlesnake, and cured him by applying Green Head Bittana [?] in the following manner: I gathered some, and chewed it and applied it, and while chewing more turned it over on the wound, and following it up several times, stopped the swelling and took out the poison. There are several other plants growing on our Prairies, which are not yet green, which, if requested, I will send a leaf of in the course of the summer. Yours with respect,

W. Stowell, P. M.

Newark, Ill., March 28th, 1839.

Inquiry—Tobacco.

Mr. Tucker—Can you or any of your correspondents give us any information as respects the process of the curing and the manufacturing of tobacco. If any information can be given, through the columns of the Farmer, it would much oblige one who is in the habit of using the "noxious weed." I think it can be grown and manufactured for less than from 2 to 6 shillings the pound, as we have to pay our merchants. L. N.

Windsor, Ohio, April 12, 1839.

Cure for the Bite of any Snake.

Take green hoarhound tops, pound them fine, press out the juice; let the patient drink a table spoonful of the juice three times a day; apply the wounded herbs to the bite; let the patient take a spoonful of sweet oil. Take whiteash bark and bind around the leg or above the bite, which will prevent the poison going above.

Owasso, March 13. A Suascriber.

Dairy Husbandry in Massachusetts.

Cheshire is devoted almost exclusively to the dairy husbandry; and has been celebrated for the excellence and abundance of its produce. For the goodness of their cheese, however, I must rely upon authority. Its appearance in some of the dairies, which I examined, bespoke careful, neat, and skilful management.

A farmer with 25 cows, states their average yield at 300 lbs. cheese, and 20 lbs. butter to a cow. He says likewise that 1500 lbs. pork are to be credited to his cows.

The average cost or value of his cows, is $30 each; wintering $14; pasturing 26 weeks, $6,25; he raises some calves upon whey. It requires the whey of two or three cows to raise a calf. His hogs at 18 months average 350 lbs.; they run in a pasture and have the refuse of the dairy until about six weeks before it is intended to kill them, when they are shut up and fed with corn and meal. A shrewd farmer observes, that, where swine in this way run in a pasture, it should be laid down as a rule, to have their trough always wet, or always dry. This means that they should have as much whey as they are disposed to eat, or, by being kept wholly without any, they should from necessity get their living in the pasture. They require quietness of mind and freedom from restless desires in order to thrift; and they are like other epicureans whom variety and abundance render fastidious.

The dairy of another farmer consists of 20 cows.—The year before last, they yielded 400 lbs. new milk cheese; the last year 400 lbs. each, besides an ample supply of butter for the family. He calculates upon the proportion of one hog to four cows; with the above cows he made 1200 lbs. of pork, 600 lbs, of which he credits to the cows; he deems 3 acres necessary for the pasturage of a cow. His cows during the spring, have an allowance of rye, meal, and whey.

In another case the produce of 23 cows was 12,000 lbs. new milk cheese, and 500 lbs. butter.

Another case from 11 cows, including 4 three-year-old heifers, there were sold and used 3475 lbs. new milk cheese, and 403 lbs. butter. Three hogs were likewise fatted; and it was considered that 400 lbs. pork were to be credited to the cows. Two tons of hay were required for the wintering of a cow, valued at $8 per ton; or she might be kept for hire at 50 cts. per week.

In another case 30 cows made 14,000 lbs. new milk cheese, and 500 lbs. butter. In this case some calves were raised; but most of them were kil'ed at four days old. Throughout the county of Berkshire, this mode of dealing with the calves is termed "deaconing" them. What is the particular propriety of this provincialism, I am unable to determine; and whether it had its origin in any superstition among the Aborigines or the first settlers of the county, I shall leave to the Antiquarians to ascertain. It is a peculiarity, and prevails no where else.

The practice, with this farmer, is to give boiled corn in the ear to his cows; perhaps a dozen ears to a cow per day. When it is conveniently had, he gives a mess of rye meal to each cow, at the rate of two quarts per day, for three weeks in the spring. He is anxious to let his cows go to the grass as soon as the ground is bare. He thinks cows are liable to suffer from excessive feeding in the barn.

The wintering of a cow requires 1¼ ton of hay,	$14,00
Pasturing, 20 cents per week for 26 weeks,...	5,20

In 40 days of the best of the season on this farm, 30 cows produced 4000 lbs. butter. The land required for the pasturage of a cow is considered to be three acres.

From thirty cows, an average of 425 lbs. of cheese has been produced to each cow, and 10 lbs. of butter; or 300 the whole.

On one farm, where 18 cows were kept, 11,385 lbs. new milk cheese were made in a season, which gives the extraordinary average of 632½ lbs. to a cow. 200 lbs. of butter were made the same season from the same cows. One of these cows produced 1000 lbs. new milk cheese.

During the first part of the season, for two months, two quarts of rye meal were given to each cow. Half of this quantity of meal were given them for one month during the last of the season; and the greater part of the time they had their whey. 1000 lbs. pork were made on the farm; and half of this was credited to the cows.

The same individual, when on another farm in South Adams, with 21 cows, made 626 lbs. new milk cheese to a cow, in a season. 1700 lbs. of pork were raised in connexion with the dairy. Half the pork was considered due to the cows.

The process of making cheese began the 25th April, and ended the 1st December. As soon as the cows calved, the cows received 3 quarts of meal per day each, principally rye, with some Indian; and each had some whey, though not half what was yielded was given to them. Three or four of the cows received meal all the summer. He commenced feeding again with meal on the 25th July, and continued to give them two quarts of meal until the 25th of August. On the 25th of August, he began feeding the cows with corn-stalks until the 10th September. Then the cows had the after feed of the fields; and from the 1st October, these cows had half a load of pumpkins per day. In November, fed every cow fully with meal; two and three quarts per day, until the 1st December. After that, the cows had nothing but hay until spring. From the same cows, at the same time, butter enough was made, and milk enough used, for a family of six persons. The cheese sold in New-York for $10 per 100 lbs.

These products are certainly remarkable, and show what may be done by attention, skill, and good treatment of the animals under our care. The pasturage in Cheshire is of an excellent description. The soil is generally of a rich gravelly loam resting upon limestone, and abounding in vegetable mould. It is likewise sensitive to the application of plaster, which is very commonly used.—*Colman's Report.*

Use of Plaster.

A writer in the *Yankee Farmer*, who dates at South Hadley, Mass., says:

"In regard to plaster, I have to say, I have been in the way of using from five to seven tons a year, and have sowed from 60 to 100 lbs. per acre; have found far the greatest benefit, from the heaviest coat. My farm is of a clay soil, intermixed with a large portion of sand, and previous to the use of plaster was considered of little value, which now has become one of the most productive. And further, to show that plaster will not exhaust but continually improve land, I will state one fact. A neighbor of mine has a pasture of four and a half acres, (being all the pasture he owns) which he has annually sowed with plaster for about 30 years, at the rate of from one to two hundred pounds to the acre. Now sir, to my knowledge, for the last few years, he has kept on said lot one yoke of oxen, one horse, two cows, and one calf; all of which were in fine condition in the fall of each year. Here I would observe, if plaster will impoverish land, I think the above described lot would long ere this have been exhausted. It is not so, but a continued use of it will continue to improve the land."

—

Fattening Hogs on Apples.

The same writer gives his experience in feeding swine on Apples for the last two years. He says:

"My plan is to boil and let them ferment. In this way with one bushel of meal to twelve of apples, (sour as well as sweet) have never seen my swine fatten faster. I think they thrive as fast, as on the same mixture of potatoes and meal. I have fed for the last three or four weeks on corn and corn meal, and have never seen better pork"

—

Cultivation of Potatoes.

Philo, in the same paper, recommends the following method:

"If I should undertake to crop potatoes, I would take the following method. If on grass land, I should drag something upon the ground to show where I would make the rows. Then I would drop my potatoes, and then turn two back furrows, say six inches thick, so as to lay fair and even together, by way of covering. The two turfs turned toge her in this manner would be a plenty of manure for the crop, would protect the crop from suffering by drouth, and from insects. Between planting and harvest, it would need no labor at all. At harvest, turn those furrows with the plough directly back into their places, and then the potatoes might be very easily taken up with a shovel. Any farmer can see how much labor this would save him. If on mellow land, I would row out my field with a very light furrow, and then seed and cover with back furrows as above, and at harvest turn the crop with a plough, and then rake the potatoes out of the dirt. This cannot be done on stony and stumpy land, but we have a great deal of land now, which is capable of being managed in this manner with the plough."

Comparative value of Hay, Vegetables, and Corn.

I wish briefly to draw the attention of farmers to the value of hay, compared with other crops, for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food. An acre of carrots or Swedish turneps, from ten to twenty tons; say 15 tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. It has been ascertained, three working horses, fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one-quarter tons of hay in the year.

The produce, therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots, at six hundred bushels to the acre, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for their use lasts, will do as well if not better.—These things do not admit of doubt. They have been subjects of exact trial.

It is believed that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition for a week. An acre of Indian corn which yields sixty bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year.

Let the farmer then, consider whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes, or upon half an acre of ruta baga, which can be raised at a less expense than potatoes, or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn, or on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres of his best land in hay and grain; for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay and seventy-eight bushels of oats. The same economy might be successfully introduced into the feeding of our cattle and sheep.

These facts deserve the particular attention of the farmers who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition. It is obvious how much would be gained by the cultivation which is here suggested; how much more stock would be raised. How much the dairy produce might be increased; and how much the means of enriching the land and improving the cultivation, would be constantly extending and accumulating. But where we find, on a farm of two hundred acres, that the farmer cultivates only two acres of potatoes, one acre of ruta baga, and perhaps a quarter of an acre of carrots, we call this "getting along" in the common phrase; but we can hardly dignify it with the name of farming. I am aware that labor of proper kind in many cases is difficult to be procured, and with our habits, as difficult to be managed. Farming, likewise, situations be successfully managed, unless the farmer has capital to employ equal at least, to one year's manure and one year's crops. A large portion of our farmers also, from the nature of their habits and style of living, are so prosperous and independent, they have no occasion to extend their cultivation beyond what it now is, in order to meet their wants; and to incur all the trouble, vexation and risk of employing more labor, expending more capital, and increasing their cares.—*Colman's Report.*

Manufactory of Pins.

On a visit to Derby, Conn., some weeks since, I had the pleasure of inspecting the Pin Manufactory of Dr. Howe. The apparatus by which the pins are made is a new invention of the Doctor, and is one of the most ingenious and beautiful pieces of mechanism in the whole circle of the arts. It is impossible for me to give you any adequate description of it. Those who have any fondness for mechanical ingenuity must see it for themselves. Generally, I may state that the wire from which the pins are to be made, is passed in at one end of the machine, cut into the requisite lengths, and passed from point to point till the pins are headed, ground, and fitted for the process of silvering and putting up. The whole operation may be distinctly seen, and as one pair of forceps hands the pin along to its neighbor, it is difficult to believe that the machine itself is not an intelligent being. The pins are all of one solid piece of wire, and possess an advantage in this respect over those in which the head is wound on, and thus liable to come off, often to the great inconvenience of tender fingers. The process is exceedingly rapid. I think Dr. Howe informed me that one machine would make 17,000 pins in 11 hours; and a new machine, which he had just put into operation, would make 27,000 in the same time! Formerly it required several men to make one pin—one to head it, one to point it, &c.—and then only a few thousand could be made in a day; but one man will superintend twelve of these machines, and, at the lowest estimate, manufacture 200,000 pins daily!

This establishment is in a new and beautiful village, which they call Birmingham, after the Birmingham of England, I suppose, as it appears to be distinguished for the manufacture of "hard ware," such as augers, nails, sheet iron and copper, and a variety of other articles, mostly of a superior quality. You have a handsome view of the village, just as you enter the town of Derby from New Haven, thrown in between the hills, and taken in connection with the surrounding scenery, constituting one of those romantic and cheerful prospects which so often delight us in passing over the rugged surface of New England.—*New Haven Record.*

To Raise Early Peas.

Mr. Knight, the President of the London Horticultural Society, has described his method of raising early peas, which is as follows:

On March 1st, the ground being previously prepared, part of the seed was sown as usual, in drills, where the plants were to remain; at the same time, other peas of the same early kind, were sown in circles within the circumference of pots, ten inches in diameter. These pots were filled with a compost made of equal parts of thin turf, to which much lifeless herbage was attached, and unfermented horse-dung without litter, and a quantity of ashes of burnt weeds, containing a considerable portion of burnt mould, equivalent in bulk to about one-twelfth of the other materials. Equal parts of fresh soil, with unfermented horse-dung with litter, and a small quantity of quick lime or wood ashes, would probably operate as powerfully as the compost above described. The whole was reduced to fragments, and well intermixed. The pots were filled with it to within an inch of their tops. On the surface of this compost the peas were planted, and covered with common mould. The pots remained in the peach-house till the plants were an inch high; they were then removed into the open air, but were protected during the nights.

In the last week in March, the plants were taken from the pots and planted in rows in the ground; nearly the whole of the compost adhered firmly to their roots, and their growth was not checked by the transplanting. They were placed contiguous to those previously sown, and a small quantity of the compost was added, and then the soil closed round their roots. Sticks, &c. were provided in proper time. On April 29th, the plants sown in the pots were 15 inches high, while their neighbors which had been originally sown in the soil, were only 4 inches. These plants produced their fruit 12 days earlier than the others, and gave a more rapid succession of crops.

Mr. Knight attributes this partly to the heat of the unfermented manure; it having been often observed, he says, that snow does not lie so long on ground manured the previous season with fresh unfermented horse-dung, as on ground not manured, showing that the manure retains or produces a considerable degree of heat, though it may not be sensible to the touch of a warm-blooded animal; partly to the stimulant nature of the compost, and partly to the favorable state of the soil in which they were placed, as peas never thrive in strong soils, particularly when it has been pressed down and soddened by rain.—*N. E. Far.*

How to Cultivate Mulberries.

The time will soon be at hand to put out mulberry cuttings and roots, and as the business is new, it is not fully understood. The best practical men admit that a light, sandy loam is the best for trees,—all cold, clammy, wet soils to be avoided. The earth should be well ploughed and harrowed, and made as free as possible from every foreign substance. For cuttings, it is thought that most plants will be gained by having but one bud on each; but it is optional with the cultivator, as either way will answer. They should be placed in the earth with the eye uppermost, giving the top a little inclination to the south, crowding the soil closely about it with the thumb and finger, and then drawing over it a slight covering of an inch or two of earth. Another more expeditious way is to drop the cuttings like corn, with the eye uppermost, and then pressing the earth upon them with a hoe. Layers should be put down in a trench a few inches below the ground; and the roots, when put out, must have at least *one eye* connected with them. When trees are designed only for market, they should be about three feet apart and the rows about four feet wide. When put out as permanent trees for feeding worms, the distance should be six feet at least each way. Seed should be soaked twenty-four hours in warm water, and then rolled in wood ashes. Sow it on rich soil, cover it a quarter of an inch, and press the earth. Keep the plants free from weeds, whether they are from seed or cuttings.—*Northampton Courier.*

Extraordinary Cows.

Great efforts are made in some sections of the country to improve the breed of Horned Cattle and Horses, but too little attention is paid to prime milch Cows.—Why a farmer or any other person should be willing to keep an unproductive animal when a far more *productive* one would cost no more for its support, is a wretched species of political economy. The value of a piece of ground is in proportion to its products, and the actual worth of a cow is predicated upon the quantity and goodness of the milk she yields. Therefore it is the worst folly to feed a poor animal at the same expense required to support a good cow. The original outlay may be more, but in the end the increased yield will greatly augment the owner's profits. Mr. Colman's Second Report mentions some superior cows in Berkshire, some of which probably can be equalled in Hampshire. Mr. S. D. Colt of Pittsfield has a cow whose milk yielded 193 pounds of butter in 148 days. Mr. Merril has one which gives 30 beer quarts daily. Mr. Fenn of Stockbridge has a cow, eight years old, which has produced in one week 12 lbs. 9 oz. butter, besides milk and cream used in the family. Wm. Dewey of Alford has a cow which has produced for some time 14 lbs. of butter a week. Mr. Stephen Willard of Stockbridge has a cow which produced in 321 successive days, 331 lbs. of butter. Mr. Ashton of Ashfield owns a cow whose product for less than 8 months last year was 303 lbs. of butter. None of these animals had extra feeding. —*Northampton Cou.*

THE LARGEST MULTICAULIS STORY YET, is told by the Bridgton (N. J.) Chronicle. A gentleman in Georgia, some five or six years since, obtained and planted a mulberry tree in his garden, where it had stood untouched till the past winter, when it attracted the attention of some one in the trade, who offered the owner three cents a bud for the top of it.

The bargain was struck, and on cutting off the branches, and counting the buds, they amounted to twelve hundred and fifty dollars, there being 41,661 buds on the tree.

"THE GATHERER."

Fat Cow.—Dr. Robert Starkweather of Chesterfield, on the 31st of December, 1838, killed a small cow four years old, weighing 1005 lbs. had 217¼ of tallow including the kidneys; had 188 lbs. after it was tried.—She gave milk two years of the time without intermission.

Wool.—The Rutland Herald says, a lot of 12,000 lbs. of washed fleece wool, first rate, was recently sold in that town for 58 cents.

Management of Poultry.—"An Inquirer" asks us how he is to manage to make his hens lay eggs? and in reply to his inquiry we would remark, that he should provide them, at some place convenient to the henhouse, with *lime and gravel*, and give them fresh water daily; that they should be alternately fed with parched corn, wheat, and buckwheat, and occasionally to be given a few cabbage leaves when the ground is covered with snow.—*Far. and Gard.*

Product of good Farming.—John Fenno, Esq., of Chelsea, raised last year from 81 rods of ground, 40,980 pounds, or 983 bushels, 60 pounds to the bushel, of Sugar Beets, and 26 bushels of Ruta Bagas. The seed was planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the beets 10 inches in the rows. The land was a rich piece, well manured with barn-yard manure, sea mud, and leached ashes.

Extraordinary Cow.—A cow, the property of Mr. F. Kent of Springfield, Mass., during 60 days, commencing June last, gave 1346 quarts of milk! averaging 25¾ quarts of milk per day. The largest yield was 11 quarts in the morning, and 11 in the evening.

To Salt Butter.—Beat very well up together, in a marble mortar, half a pound of common salt, four ounces of powdered loaf sugar. To every pound of newly made butter (the milk being well drawed off by beating,) put an ounce of the mixed powder, incorporate it well, put the butter in pots for keeping. In about a month—not before—it will be fit for use; and it will continue, for ten years, as good as butter newly salted.

Mulberry Trees, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SON still have the following trees for sale.

35,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, or in cuttings. The wood of these trees is perfectly mature and they have been well preserved from all injury.

42,000 genuine Alpine trees of a very superior character, at least equal, to any in the Union.

10,000 of the splendid Morus Expansa, 5 to 9 feet high and much branched, remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country.

75,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Etata, Rose of Lombardy, Roman, Pyramidalis, Oriental, White Italian and other kinds—all of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate.

Also a large assortment of the Silk Worm's Eggs, of the most choice and valuable kinds.

Ample directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of Mulberry trees will be given to every purchaser.

Flushing, near New-York, April 17, 1839. ap 27 4t

1500 Morus Morelli or Alpine Mulberry Trees

FOR SALE BY ELLWANGER & ROGERS.

MUCH having been said about the Morus Moretti being a hardy species capable of standing this country, E. & R. have imported some very fine trees with the determination to make the experiment. They have about 1500 more than they intend to set out, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Green-house, corner of Buffalo and Sophia sts. Rochester, April 23, 1839. ap 27-tf

Improved China and Berkshire Pigs.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale the above very superior hogs. They are the very choicest kinds of England and America, and are universally preferred by all who pay the least attention to the improvement of their stock.

The Berkshires are large, easily weighing 400 to 600 lbs., according to keep, at 18 months old, and grown hogs of this breed have been sold the past year in Kentucky from $200 up to $500 per pair. The China are a smaller race and much finer in their points than the Berkshire, and weigh at 18 months 300 to 400 lbs. They are celebrated for the delicacy of their meat, easiness to keep, and aptitude to fatten, and for producing a more rapid improvement in crossing with the common hog than any other breed known.

If called upon, the subscriber will give the most satisfactory reference of the perfect purity in blood of the above animals, and the superiority and care of his breeding, and residing as he does at the great shipping port of the lakes, Western gentlemen, in addressing their orders to him, will make a considerable saving in the charges of feed and transportation.

Prices of Berkshire pigs per pair, 6 to 8 weeks old, caged and shipped,.....$20 00

China do.,.....15 00

When taken at the farm without box, $2 per pair less will be charged. Crosses of the above with each other called the Tuscarora, and England the Tonkay breed, at 15 to 20 dollars per pair.

Pigs will not be considered as engaged unless the amount of them is remitted at the time of ordering, or reference given. *Address, post paid,* A. B. ALLEN.

Buffalo, March, 1839.—mar 9-m3t w9t

As the subscriber intends hereafter to confine his breeding exclusively to the Berkshire and China, he will sell his crosses of the Leicester with the above. Pigs six to ten weeks old, $8 @ $12 per pair, and grown breeding sows of the same at $15 @ $30.

Buffalo, 23d April, 1839.—ap 27-w3tm2t A. B. ALLEN.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR SALE—One thousand five hundred genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, with cuttings on them; they are of thrifty vigorous growth, the wood well ripened. They are choice trees.

Also, 10,000 Morus Multicaulis cuttings for sale, if applied for soon.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. for sale as usual. ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe Co., March 7th, 1839. m1tw6t

TO FARMERS!!!

THE subscriber having obtained the exclusive right of making, using, and vending Locklin's Patent Cast Iron Plough,—offers them on favorable terms to the farmers of this county. This plough, after having been thoroughly tested, is conceded to be the best plough in use. It turns a clean and handsome furrow, and draws with at least ONE THIRD less power, than any one now in operation. All of which can be substantiated by TRIAL, and by the very best references. Some of which are subjoined.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Whereas, Nathan Locklin, of the town of Sparta, in the county of Livingston, and state of New York, has made an improved *Cast Iron Plough*, which greatly excels any other Plough before offered to the American public. This plough has been tested by use for two years, by our best Farmers, and on various kinds of land, such as Genesee flats, stubble and straw, clover, wet muck, stoney and oak grub lands; also sward land in all kinds of soil.

It is with confidence, (and this confidence is supported by experience and observation, and the following highly respectable authority,) that he assures the public that there is no plough that can compete with it, for the two following reasons, viz: it will run one-third easier than any other, doing the same work; also, it is stronger, and holds easier, doing the work handsomer, and leaving the land much lighter.

L. A. Ward,	James Abbott,
Samuel P. St. John,	Wm. H. Reynale,
W. H. Steele,	Luther Melion,
G. W. Stevens,	Leander Bevery,
E. L. Arnent,	S. R. T. Wood,
Elijah Wilcox,	Darius Markham,
E. W. Porter,	J. P. Price,
Gideon Osborn,	Wm. Wells,
James D. McCurdy,	Henry Wagoner,
J. H. Consalus,	Othinal Bagler,
Dyer Kingsley,	Henry Kelsey,
Michael Drusbach,	J. T. Beach,
W. S. Fullerton,	Joseph Bowers,
R. W. Fitch,	W. F. Reese,
Jas. Hutchinson, Agent for James Wadsworth,	P. W. Clark,
	Cyrus Jones,
Frederick Marshall,	Eli Bullock,
Egbert Coleman,	N. E. Austin,

Hermitage, May 4th, 1838.

Dear Sir:—I consider your Locklin Patent Plough a perfect article. It runs deep and light, and makes a fine large furrow. I think it well worthy the attention of all farmers. Yours, Truly,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Locklin, Dear Sir.—We hereby certify that we have used the Locklin Patent Plough, for some time and can safely recommend it to the consideration of the Farming Comunity as being the best article of the kind we ever used. It turns a clean handsome furrow, and draws one third easier than any plough within our knowledge.

Judge Rosebrugh,	Groveland.
Ezra Rosebrugh,	Brighton.
Isaac Moore,	do
John Nutt,	Mt. Hope.
John Stanley,	" "
W. H. Scott, Dep. Shff.	Geneseo
Gen. D. McNair,	"
Horace Miller,	Mt. Morris.

The subscriber will furnish the above ploughs at wholesale to country merchants.

Old Iron wanted in exchange for the above ploughs—also Plough Timber and country produce in general.

Manufactured and for sale at the Rochester Eagle Furnace—also at the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Store of Langworthy & Lee, 41 Exchange st. A. J. LANGWORTHY.

Corner Mill and Furnace sts.—Near the Genesee Falls.

April 5th, 1839. apr1m

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

79 *Barclay-street, New-York.*

AT this old established stand, the subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have made extensive arrangements to accommodate farmers in all articles connected with husbandry, viz:—Agricultural implements, a full and fresh supply of Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Durham Cattle, Chinese and Berkshire pigs, 10,000 Morus multicaulis Mulberry trees; Publications on Rural subjects, &c.

Published here the Rural Library, S. Fleet, editor, a few copies of 1st vol. for sale. The object of this work is to constitute a Library at the least possible expense. 24 vol., commencing with Professor Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture, with nearly 250 fine engravings; subscription $3. Subscriptions received for the Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, &c. &c. J. W. WEAVER & CO.

April 20-wm1y 76 Barlay-st, New-York

For Sale.

A SMALL FARM, finely situated, and of uncommon productiveness, near a large village on the Erie Canal, and admirably adapted to the dairy business and marketing. For further particulars, and terms, inquire at this office. —tf 3Dec. 25—tf

Splendid Collection of Fruit Trees.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have just imported, from the celebrated nursery of Rivers, London, FIVE THOUSAND PEACH, PLUM, and CHERRY TREES, of one and two year's growth from the graft, selected varieties of the most choice fruit.—This size of trees has been selected as best adapted for transplanting, not five per cent, having failed of many thousands heretofore imported for our nursery. The fruit will be warranted what it purports to be, and the varieties of choice kinds. At the usual prices.

Also—English and Scotch Elms, European Larch, Scotch firs, (small,) European mountain ash by the hundred, double white and scarlet flowering hawthorns, weeping cypress—Tartarian, Siberian Chinese arbæ vitæ, &c., besides the usual stock of Nursery Plants. Orders transmitted. ap13 3t J. BUEL & Co.

Seed Store Agencies.

GENERAL assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at the following places; and printed Catalogues can be had on application:

Buffalo..W. & G. Bryant.	Nunda..W. M. Chipman.
Lockport..S. H. Marks & Co.	Canandaigua..B. F. Clark.
Albion..Rathbone & Clark.	Geneva..J. N. Bogert.
Brockport..Geo. Allen,	Waterloo..Abram Deuel.
Batavia..J. V. D. Verplanck.	Auburn..Horace Hills.
Le Roy..Tompkins & Morgan.	Palmyra..Hoyt & May.
Attica..R. & N. Wells.	Newark..E. B. Doane.
Perry. L. B. Parsons & Son.	Syracuse..T. B. Fitch & Co.
Genesco..J. F. & G. W. Wyman.	Utica..J. E. Warner.
Mt. Morris..R. Sleeper.	Oswego..(will be supplied soon.)

All the ordinary kinds of seeds are put up in small papers as usual and those kinds mostly wanted in larger quantities, are put up in packages by weight. Persons wishing other kinds, or larger quantities, may leave their orders with the agents and the articles will be forwarded.

The character of these seeds is now generally known, and the increased demand for them is their best recommendation. But for the benefit of those agencies that are newly established, I would say, that if these seeds, on fair trial, do not prove superior to those generally hawked through the country, I shall be satisfied that *seven year's experience* has failed to teach me the trade, and will quit the business. M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, N. Y., April 1st, 1839.

☞ Subscriptions for this paper will be received by all the above named agents of the Rochester Seed Store.

To Farmers.

PRODUCE STORE.—The subscriber has removed his Store from the corner of Exchange and Buffalo sts., to No. 33 Exchange st., near the Canal. Where he will pay cash and the highest prices for Timothy and Flax Seeds, Corn, Oats, White Beans, Pork, Butter Lard, Hams, &c.

Just received, a superior quality of Large, Medium, and Small Clover Seed, and a quantity of clean Timothy Seed.

Farmers are respectfully invited to give him a call before purchasing or disposing of the above articles elsewhere

SIMEON P. ALCOTT,

Rochester, April 4th, 1839. [6t] Agent.

New Arrangements.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the entire management of the Rochester Seed Stoe. Having had seven years' experience in the business in this place, he flatters himself that his knowledge of the wants of the community, and his facilities for supplying those wants, will enable him to give the fullest satisfaction, and secure for the establishment a continuance of that public confidence and liberal patronage which it has hitherto received.

He has now on hand a very large assortment of English and American Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of the best kinds and latest growth, and several tons weight additional will be received direct from England on the opening of navigation.

The regular agents for the establishment will be supplied immediately.

Catalogues may be had gratis on application.

Rochester, March 1st, 1839. M. B. BATEHAM.

WM. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Brousa, Canton, and other varieties, deliverable to the purchaser at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worm Eggs, Mulberry seed, &c. The Multicaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds, can be supplied to any extent, and all articles will be packed so as to support any voyage and be forwarded in the most careful manner.

Flushing, near New York, Feb. 12, 1839. feb 23-10t

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

Morus Multicaulis.

A FINE lot for sale; also, a few English Hawthorn of large size, a very desirable lot, by S. MOULSON,

February 27. Front-street.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Paeonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer

April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.